Make a list of people in your community or your occupation who might become political activists if they read HUMAN EVENTS. Give Christmas gifts of HUMAN EVENTS subscriptions. See page 867.

Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 45 November 10, 1962 Section 1 — News

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Cuba—Victory or Retreat? Hailed for one day last week as a doughty stand against Khrushchev's missile intervention, Kennedy's posture against the Reds within days loomed as less sharp and less decisive. Castro's stalling when the UN group visited Havana came as experts analyzed the recent events and the diplomatic notes between JFK and NK. A picture formed before the American people which raised grave doubts about the publicized "great victory." Was it a Pyrrhic victory, a hollow victory, or actually a retreat by the US? These doubts were caused by the following:

Item One. Initially overshadowed by Nikita's promise to withdraw the missiles was Kennedy's promise not to invade Cuba. Then came a sage warning from Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) that "if we give a firm pledge never to invade Cuba in return for such Soviet action [removal of missiles], then the Communists will have won an important victory." This, he said, would "infuriate" our Latin American neighbors who stood behind us in the crisis. Senator Homer Capehart (R.-Ind.) also concluded, "The basic problem—communism 90 miles from our shores—is still there." The US must not "give communism a deed to Cuba forever." GOP Senator Kenneth Keating (N.Y.), who tried very early to warn JFK of the Red buildup, emphasizes that Cuba is now completely under the control of the Soviet Union.

Item Two. News headlines presented a picture of JFK giving orders and NK saying "uncle." Study of the notes between the twain on October 26, 27 and 28 indicates otherwise. There unfolds a "dialogue," with JFK making immediate concessions and at one point apparently retreating even before the advertised "victory" (see "Khrushchev's Mystery Note," page 852).

Item Three. An error of omission (on top of the Kennedy error of commission, the pledge to keep Cuba Red) has aroused the US Navy. Around the town, admirals are privately expressing serious concern that JFK neither asked for nor received a NK pledge to keep Cuba free of Red naval and submarine bases. They point out that, even if the land missiles are removed, Soviet rocket-equipped subs could gravely threaten US territory and could wreak havoc with our industry and communications.

Item Four. What has been the attitude of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, both before and during the crisis? There has been circulating in the Capital's military community a story that the JCS have played a far more decisive role in all this than just being "consulted" by the President after he reportedly made up his mind to confront Khrushchev. The story runs to the effect that at least a month ago the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave the President a very grave briefing on the Cuban situation, with the conclusion that "something has to be done."

One variant of the story (current among active and retired military commanders) has it that one of the Chiefs was so upset by the failure of the Administration to act on Cuba that military circles speculated that one or more of the Chiefs might resign. Such a possibility may have given pause to a President busy trying to help elect his party's candidates in a particularly noisy campaign. This looming specter may well have weighed more heavily with JFK than the mounting political heat generated by the Cuban issue out in the hustings.

Item Five. Senator Jack Miller (R.-Iowa) has asked for a congressional investigation into government intelligence agencies to find out why they did not warn JFK "more promptly" of the missile buildup in Cuba. This request mirrors intense concern about the matter. For, it is asked, how can we grope our way to safety in the present perilous crisis if the "hush-hush" groups are not wise and efficient? Not only Arthur Krock, but also Hanson Baldwin (both of the New York *Times*), has been trying to probe the "mystery" of the discovery of the bases in Cuba and the chronology of JFK's actions. Baldwin is the *Times*' military editor.

Item Six. Some Republican leaders here and in other parts of the country are conferring on "what next?" They raised (Washington *Daily News*, October 30) the following question, among others: "Is it reasonable or safe to assume that the very Soviet regime whose spokesman President Kennedy proved—and called—a liar just a week ago can now be trusted?"

These GOP leaders also query: "In giving assurances there won't be any invasion of Cuba, are we guaranteeing the Soviets a sanctuary for Communist propaganda and Communist sabotage, espionage and subversion in Latin America? Could this be characterized as a 'reverse Monroe Doctrine?'"

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Khrushchev's Mystery Note: What has not been generally noted by the press is that it was not the Soviet Union but the United States which backed down during the exchange of notes between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev the weekend of October 27-28.

The public recalls Khrushchev's sugary note of Sunday, October 28. Nikita's words were honey-coated for a good reason: He had forced JFK to accept the conditions of his first note, delivered the Friday before but to this day kept under wraps by the Kennedy Administration.

This takes some explanation: Khrushchev originally sent two notes, one Friday, one Saturday. The Friday note, according to Kennedy, contained Khrushchev's offer to dismantle Soviet missile bases in Cuba which had offensive capability (presumably jets and defensive missiles would still remain). In exchange, the US—demanded Khrushchev—must promise on behalf of itself and the Latin American nations not to invade Cuba. Kennedy had not replied to this note when Khrushchev sent a note on Saturday demanding a tougher concession: that the US remove its missile bases in Turkey. The tone of this second note was considered extremely strong and worried Administration officials. At this juncture, somebody—Adlai Stevenson, one expert alleges—advised the President to accept Khrushchev's "milder" offer of Friday. Somewhat panicked, Kennedy decided to accept.

This retreat from JFK's initially firm position (his speech of October 22) went further than many had supposed: The President not only assured Khrushchev—in writing—that the US would not invade Cuba, but he said he was willing to discuss the dismantling of missile bases in Turkey, a deal which many felt Kennedy had rejected. In fact, White House press secretary Pierre Salinger "made it perfectly clear," according to the October 28 Baltimore *Sun*, that "the US was willing to negotiate on such matters as allied bases close to Soviet borders" after the removal of the Soviet bases from Cuba. One lawmaker, after talking with State Department officials last week, said the Department admitted that it had considered getting rid of bases such as those in Turkey for a long time.

Another curious aspect of the Khrushchev note is the secrecy in which it has been shrouded. In his reply to the Soviet leader, President Kennedy said he found Khrushchev's Friday note "generally acceptable" for a "permanent solution of the Cuban crisis." Yet, except for selected parts paraphrased by the President, the *contents of this note have not been made public.*

Could this be another secret agreement like Yalta? Diplomatic Row notes with keen interest that the Russians have sent Soviet Deputy Premier Vasily V. Kuznetsov to the United Nations to work on the Cuban crisis. Kuznetsov, as often reported in HUMAN EVENTS, made a secret disarmament deal with State Department Planning Counselor Walt Whitman Rostow in Moscow, in November and December of 1960. This story, despite countless repetitions in newspapers, has never been denied. Peculiar, too, is the fact that our own chief disarmament adviser, John J. McCloy, has also gone to the United Nations—not Cuba—to work out a Cuban solution with Kuznetsov. (For the full story on the Kuznetsov-Rostow talks, see HUMAN EVENTS, April 14, 1962.)

Latin Reactions: "Sold out." "Another Bay of Pigs." "The US treats us like the Hungarians." These are the genuinely outraged reactions of Latin Americans to Kennedy's written assurance to Khrushchev that the US and Latin America will not invade Cuba.

Private meetings held between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and diplomats in Washington last week revealed that Rusk had been called on the carpet by Latin leaders for this guarantee.

A leader of the Cuban exiles in Miami known for his temperate and knowledgeable remarks told HUMAN EVENTS the Latin nations feel betrayed. They recall—bitterly now—Kennedy's past rhetoric in which he claimed "communism is not negotiable in this hemisphere." They have been used, he says. "The US, with unanimous OAS support, got what it wanted when Khrushchev agreed to remove those missiles which directly threatened America. But now that this threat is being eliminated, the US is willing to guarantee communism a base in the Western Hemisphere from which it will launch all sorts of subversive and revolutionary movements against the Latin nations."

Lippmann to Khrushchev: The offer to swap Soviet missile bases in Cuba for American bases in Turkey did not, significantly enough, originate with Premier Khrushchev. The first suggestion of such a deal in the present crisis was made by one of the President's favorite columnists, Walter Lippmann. "The Trumpet That Always Sounds Retreat" (as Lippmann is dubbed) offered this solution on October 25, one day after the blockade went into effect. Two days later Khrushchev offered the same proposal to Kennedy. Since then, both the New York *Times* and the Washington *Post*, two pro-Kennedy organs, have favored such an arrangement.

Scrapping our overseas missile bases has long been a favorite theme of many Kennedy advisers. Ray Cromley of the Newspaper Enterprise Association noted in the April 2 Washington *Daily News* that many Administration officials have long wanted to get rid of certain US bombers and missiles overseas because such weapons "tend to keep everyone [the US and the Soviets] jittery."

Censorship: If the public believed everything the government issued as the Cuban crisis developed, it will scarcely be reassured by the revelation of a self-confessed policy of news tampering and censorship disclosed by Pentagon press chief Arthur Sylvester.

The Washington *Star* in an editorial said the Defense Department made available only those portions of the news about the Cuban blockade which "its omniscient manipulators of public opinion

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decided, in their infinite wisdom would best serve to create the 'image' of this country's activities they wished to manufacture and place before our people and the world." Sylvester had stated that "the generation of news by the government becomes one weapon in a strained situation. The results in my opinion justify the methods we used."

Commented the Star: **"Weigh those words. Their meaning is truly sinister. In an Administration that is becoming quite notable in its efforts toward achieving managed control of the news, Mr. Sylvester may have overlooked one likely result of 'the methods we used.' This result is that Mr. Sylvester and his supporters, from this time on, are suspect."**

Lee Hills, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, wired Sylvester that his statement "shocks" responsible editors and that it "poses a dangerous threat to the American public which cannot make independent judgment without accurate information."

Has JFK Learned? To pursue his initial tough stand against Khrushchev—HUMAN EVENTS said last week—the President would have to unload his soft-headed advisers. JFK can hardly convince Khrushchev or the American people of his toughness by appointing members of the New Frontier appeasement claque to solve the Cuban crisis.

Yet, note the experts, this is exactly what the President has done. In the last week, he has selected a three-man "co-ordinating" committee to aid Adlai Stevenson in working out final details of the Cuban "settlement." Two of the three are noted for their belief that the US can accommodate the Russians:

- Under Secretary of State George W. Ball. Ball is author of a pre-inaugural, task-force report calling for a vast expansion of trade with Communist countries on the grounds that communism is mellowing; he recently signed a statement approving State Department censoring of the word "victory" from military speeches because the word had a "militaristic ring" to it. In the October 19 edition of the *World*, Ball flatly declared that the military buildup in Cuba "quite clearly does not constitute a threat to the US."

- John J. McCloy. McCloy, now Kennedy's chief disarmament adviser, also thinks the Soviets are mellowing. For 15 years—from 1925 to 1940—he was a member of the law firm Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swain, and Wood, which helped manipulate US recognition of Soviet Russia in 1933; in 1944, as Assistant Secretary of War, he approved an order permitting Communists to be officers in the US Army; he strongly supported J. Robert Oppenheimer after Oppenheimer had been denied top security clearance. In 1958, McCloy, according to liberal columnist Marquis Childs, sought to persuade Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to pressure the Nationalist Chinese into relinquishing their offshore islands.

Cuba, however, is not the only crisis area where Kennedy continues to rely on discredited advisers. He is apparently still placing his faith in the Rostows, the Schlesingers, the Stevensons, the Bowleses and the Rusks in formulating a policy to meet Communist aggression in Asia. These advisers, however, have proved dead wrong in their past estimates of what Soviet Russia would do in case Red China continued to expand into India. All of them have long played up the idea that Moscow, because of its alleged serious differences with Peking, would prevent Red China from grabbing territory in India. This idea, however, has been thoroughly demolished in view of the strong Soviet support of Red China's aggressions against India last week.

In short, by keeping these advisers Kennedy has reverted to type. As the headline of a James Reston story in the New York *Times* noted: "Kennedy rejects thesis that outcome on Cuba shows 'tough line' is best."

The U-2: Largely overlooked in the Cuban affair is the use of reconnaissance planes (the U-2 and similar aircraft) in spotting Soviet missile bases in Cuba. Photographs gathered from their flights helped spark Kennedy into ordering the blockade and demanding the removal of the Soviet bases and rockets.

In the present crisis, commentators note, these planes have proved their invaluable defensive worth, which should once and for all silence those who have denounced air flights over Communist territory as aggression on our part. The liberal claque in the Senate and the press, it is recalled, voiced indignant protests against Ike's sending a U-2 flight over Soviet Russia in May, 1960 (the ill-fated Francis Powers' flight), on the grounds the US had "violated" Russian sovereignty.

With the immense value of aerial reconnaissance having been proved once again, Washington is not happy with the President's recent written apology to Khrushchev for a US reconnaissance flight near Siberia. The feeling in military circles here is that the President, instead of apologizing (as he said Ike should have done over the U-2 incident), should boldly proclaim America's right to continue flying this invaluable piece of defense apparatus until Communist treachery ceases.

Military Muzzling: The Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee has finally issued its report on the military muzzling probe which it began over a year ago. Sparked by Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.), the investigation followed Thurmond's unearthing of the secret Fulbright memorandum calling for an Administration clamp-down on military and civilian personnel who took a tough line toward communism.

Despite liberal press dispatches to the contrary, the subcommittee's report is actually critical of the Administration's policy toward the military and in

CARL R. RUTZ, Pastor, Mount Calvary Church, Chicago, Illinois: "HUMAN EVENTS is an invaluable aid in keeping abreast of the times, and alerting one to the actual and factual conditions of our country."

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no way supports the Fulbright memorandum. In direct contradiction of Fulbright's recommendation—supported by Administration directives—that military seminars be curtailed or abolished, the subcommittee report urges that "military participation in and support of proper and appropriate cold war or anti-Communist seminars for the public be continued." Criticism of military-sponsored seminars, says the report, were "in a number of cases . . . so minor as to be picayune and, in others, it was clearly unjustified."

Moreover, the subcommittee, headed by Senator John Stennis (D.-Miss.), sharply criticized the heavy censoring of military personnel by State Department officials. The report says subcommittee members were "disturbed" to learn the State Department even censored presentations before congressional committees by military officers. The report particularly attacked the aforementioned written explanation by Under Secretary of State George W. Ball that the word "victory" had been stricken from a speech because it had a "militaristic and aggressive ring" to it. "There is no valid or logical reason," states the subcommittee, "why the official spokesmen of the government, whether military or civilian, should not be permitted to speak of 'victory' for our side . . ."

Labor: Aerospace workers at the Convair Division of General Dynamics and at North American Aviation have refused to vote themselves into a union shop, despite rigged election procedures designed to make it easier for them to do so. The President's "fact-finding" board, headed by George W. Taylor, who favors compulsory unionism, had decreed that only two-thirds of those voting—not two-thirds of all the employes—need approve the union shop, making it simpler for a hard core of avid compulsory unionists, heavily backed by union funds and publicity, to impose their will on their fellow workers. Nevertheless, only a bare majority of the workers who voted approved the union shop. A large part of the credit for this victory over compulsory unionism goes to Cecil C. Mitchell, chairman of the Aerospace Workers for Freedom (see HUMAN EVENTS, October 13, Section Seven).

Capitol Camera: Senator Goldwater, himself an Air Force General, remarked that if he were Castro he would rather have the MIG fighters and medium-range Russian bombers than the missiles Moscow put in Cuba. "A plane can get to the target and drop a bigger payload than any missile," he said.

• *Observers sardonically note the turnabout of many liberals in presently supporting the President's blockade action on Cuba. Prior to Kennedy's move, liberals were raising a hue and cry that such a blockade—proposed mainly by Republicans—was a warlike action and might set off a nuclear holocaust. The effective administration of the blockade by the military has, however, caused no international incidents, nor any excitement on the high seas.*

• Krishna Menon has been ousted as Indian Defense Minister by Nehru for bungling his country's defenses on the China border. Which leaves Washington asking: If even Nehru can get rid of his bad advisers, Jack, why can't you?

• *Diplomatic observers ironically cracked that the United Nations performed admirably in the present Cuban crisis. While U Thant was unable to inspect even one Soviet missile site in Cuba, he did accomplish two things: He got the US temporarily to lift its Cuban blockade and suspend air surveillance of Russian sites.*

• President Kennedy's statement that Khrushchev acted in a "statesmanlike" manner by agreeing to pull out missile bases which he shouldn't have put up in the first place is right in tune with the Communist *Worker*. In its October 30 issue, *The Worker* repeatedly states that Khrushchev is acting in a "statesmanlike" way.

• *By allowing the UN to step into the Cuban affair, the United States has helped rebuild Castro's fallen prestige. Castro, not Khrushchev, is now back in the saddle, negotiating with the UN and the US over verification of a Soviet missile pullout. A story from the United Nations by William R. Frye, UN correspondent for the Washington* Evening Star, *reveals the US has further plans to restore the damaged Castro image. Frye reports that John J. McCloy will try to negotiate directly with Castro, asking him to renounce his lifelong history of communism and become a "Titoist."*

• After suspending talks with Algeria's Premier Ben Bella, who sided with Castro in the Cuban crisis and urged the US to get out of Guantanamo Naval Base, the Administration has announced that aid talks will resume.

• *While high officials were attempting to soft-pedal Kennedy's agreement to preserve Castro's regime, the President's statement was reaffirmed by Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. According to George Sherman in the Washington* Evening Star (*October 30*), *Martin told reporters that the guarantee against invasion was a "specific and definite guarantee" if the Soviet missiles were removed.*

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Bound Volume indexed: First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. First six months, 1961, $15. 1960 and 1956 Bound Volumes, $20. Dateline Washington: The Best of HUMAN EVENTS, 1955 — 1960 $15.

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Section Two
November 10, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

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The Wild Frontier

From *Roll Call*, the newspaper of Capitol Hill

One night this summer I returned late to my apartment on Capitol Hill. I had left the windows open and was greeted by a formidable armada of large flies. At first glance the odds appeared insurmountable. But I was determined to sleep in my own apartment. I rolled up some newspapers and began swatting. After an hour, it seemed that my efforts were in vain. In menacing numbers they swarmed and buzzed and dived. I kept swatting, and several hours later, the last winged intruder had been sent to his great reward. I have not seen a fly in that apartment since.

I mention this only because it seems to offer a simple example of our law enforcement agencies, our Congress, our do-gooders and myriad others who are looking from Freud to Ann Landers for a solution to curbing crime on Capitol Hill.

The way to end it is by going all out to wipe it out. By making it known that police are out to get criminals—for any offense against any person. By making it known that any punk caught in any act of vandalism or assault will feel the end of a night stick, and by making sure that enough police are on duty to catch the degenerates and hoods in the performance of their dastardly deeds.

I live on Capitol Hill. I am over six feet tall, weigh 180 pounds. I left a pleasant little village in Connecticut to become a part of our Nation's Capital. I do not leave my apartment at night, here under the vigil of the Statue of Freedom, without a sword-like envelope opener to protect myself in the wilderness beyond.

The punks, slobs and trash flaunt the law and abuse decent citizens while do-gooders conduct services at the wailing wall of social consciousness, decrying the blatant nerve of the uninformed law abiders so crassly ignorant as to seek punishment for the criminal, protection for the innocent citizen.

Apparently, in a change little noticed throughout the Nation, the District of Columbia has arrived at a social caste system which accords the criminal and the law-abider equal status. And apparently, it won't be long before the unorganized decent citizen will be in the minority—either because his ranks are being depleted by the thugs, or because it's more profitable and prestigous to be a criminal in the Nation's Capital.

Words. . .words. . .words. What does it take to get a concerted effort going to wipe out crime on Capitol Hill? Maybe each Congressman, secretary, resident and visitor should arm himself and deal with assailants as they deserve to be dealt with.

Or maybe the proper agencies will awaken to the fact that the way to get rid of criminals is to catch them and get them out of circulation.

H. L. Mencken wrote the following to Upton Sinclair back in 1936: "I am against the violation of civil rights by Hitler and Mussolini as much as you are, and well you know it. But I am also against the wholesale murders, confiscations and other outrages that have gone on in Russia. I think it is fair to say that you pseudo-Communists are far from consistent here. You protest, and with justice, every time Hitler jails an opponent, but you forget that Stalin and Company have jailed and murdered a thousand times as many."

Who Pays a Free Man's Way?

From the Phoenix *Gazette*

They were rioting in Algiers. They were screaming for some new kind of government, although there had been no real test of the "old" government they had had for a few weeks. A reporter stopped one of the mob.

"We've had enough words," the UPI quoted the man as saying. "Now we want action. We want bread, we want work, and somewhere to live. I spent five years in jail under colonialism and that did not put me in any mood to undergo such disappointments as I have done since July 1."

From the government, he wants work.

From the government, he wants bread.

From the government, he wants somewhere to live.

Once he went to jail because he did not like what the government offered him. Now he riots against his new government because it does no better.

How many of the rest of humanity have come to think that bread, work and housing come from government? How many think the government is some pagan deity of plenty which can turn on a spigot out of which will pour material goods in great abundance?

It is not hard to know the truth about bread, work and housing. Before there can be bread, someone must plant and grow the grain, and someone must grind it and bake it. Human hands, not government edicts, provide bread. Before there can be work, there must be a will to work—to break the soil, or build a factory, or open a store. Human ingenuity, not government decrees, must discover work. Before there can be housing, the house must be built. It will not arise on its foundations because government orders it so.

Before the manifold products of labor become available to man, there first must be the labor. Only man can do the labor. Government cannot.

Government can utilize the force of the majority to seize the result of one man's labor and give it to another—but before there was anything to seize, there had to be the one man's labor. Government can even force men to labor, as it does in the Soviet Union, but even then, forced or not, there is labor before there is material wealth.

The man in Algiers can have work, he can have bread, he can have somewhere to live—but he cannot have them from government. He can have them only from his own production, or the production of his fellows.

Rioting won't solve his problems. Neither will government.

Something for the Bride

From the New York *Times*

Hearts and flowers from the Department of Agriculture: For the asking, the young (or old) bride can have a sampling of the department's help-to-homemakers pamphlets, which tell how to prevent mildew, how to buy eggs and detergents and the like.

The sampling is wrapped in a pink and white folder, with a "Dear Bride" letter from Secretary Orville L. Freeman. The Secretary says he's at your service, and sends "very best wishes to you and your husband."

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Labor Strife: Hidden Castro Weapon

By VICTOR RIESEL

Fidel Castro's cadres already have invaded most of Latin America. They have begun setting up a vast revolutionary labor apparatus capable of launching general strikes. They have heavily-armed street riot squads ready for action. They have guerrilla camps hidden in wooded and mountain areas. They have bomb squads.

They operate a spy school in Havana which regularly ships hundreds of Latin youths into Central and South America for dirty work, as Assistant US Secretary of State Edwin Martin recently disclosed.

Castro's men infiltrate government and labor and cultural fronts by buying some of the leaders with bribes—not only of money, but perfumes, cigars, rum and special souvenirs. For all of this there is documented evidence.

In Havana, Soviet specialists have given crash priority to a drive against legitimate unions throughout the Latin world.

We have the word of US Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz that the Russians have chosen Cuba as the base for the launching of a new continent-wide labor organization. With this they hope to destroy the old union movement, which is basically anti-Communist.

There is a letter to prove this. The missive was guided by special couriers to the leader of the Communist labor organizations in Chile. This letter was sent by none other than Moscow-trained Lazaro Pena, secretary general of the Cuban Confederation of Revolutionary Labor.

It resulted in a meeting of labor delegates from 22 countries in Santiago, Chile, called "CUTCH"—Central Union of Workers of Chile. The delegates met September 6-9. After waltzing through the routine attacks on the United States, this special conference of Communist Latin labor organizations set up a coordinating committee, which will call an all-Latin labor constitutional conference in Havana during the summer of 1963.

Apparently Chile is being used by the Castro cadres as one of the key operating bases. The Cuban embassy there has become a drop for distribution not only of literature, but of funds, insignia, gifts and documents containing revolutionary instructions.

Big crates containing such material were discovered by Chilean intelligence officers in the hold of the SS Federico Schwager. This vessel is practically on a shuttle run between Valparaiso, Chile, and Havana, Cuba. Ordinarily it carries garlic and beans to Cuba. It returns with sugar—and mysterious crates assigned to the Cuban embassy.

This operation is typical of the fanning out process of exportation of Castro's brand of Latin revolution.

One of the targets has been the Dominican Republic. A prime objective is to capture the Dominican labor movement, called FOUPSA Libre—the anti-Communist coalition of unions there. Recently it put on display large quantities of Communist literature inciting to riots and revolution. The literature came from Prague to Cuba, via the Russian embassy in Switzerland. Then on to the Dominican Republic. However, someone in Cuba addressed the material—in error—to the anti-Communist FOUPSA, which exposed it.

'NOW ACT LIKE A SPARROW!'

In this part of the Caribbean there is also a Castro labor drive on Puerto Rico—and the Communists are boasting that there will be Puerto Rican representation at the Havana labor conference next summer.

Wherever you stick a red pin into the map of Latin America you will jab a spot in which riot squads and bomb specialists are active—just as in the days of Joe Stalin. The word is that there are over 200 special agents in the Recife section of Brazil.

Regularly they are reinforced by the "graduates" of the "dirty work" school which trains thousands of young Latin men and women in Havana.

It would take a truck to transport the load of documents the Venezuelans have on Communist activity there. Not only are there Castro bombers, and hidden revolutionary camps, but there is heavy infiltration in the unions of public employes and teachers.

In the Argentine, where the Communist unions work with the pro-Nazi Peronistas; in Brazil, where some of the labor leaders are getting up petitions warning President Kennedy not to visit; in Ecuador; in Colombia; in Bolivia; and in little Uruguay, once the gentlest of democratic nations; the Communists are training their people for general strikes—and the bloodiest of riots.

If these cadres are not blockaded next, isolated, exposed and driven from power, the sea blockade will not really be effective.

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A Plan to Check ADC Bastardy

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Unmarried mothers produced nearly half of the children being supported by the aid to dependent children program, according to a recent report of the Illinois Public Aid Commission. The program is costing more than 7 million dollars a month, of which more than 4 million dollars is being paid to unmarried mothers and their offspring.

With these facts in mind James M. Cleary, a member of the IPAC, has proposed a campaign to educate women receiving ADC on what is expected from them in return for their monthly checks from the taxpayers. He would inclose with each check a letter with the following warning:

"It is a crime under the laws of Illinois for a woman to have marital relations with any man other than her husband. If the woman is receiving money from the state to care for dependent children such action would be reason for withdrawing this aid. The mother is supported by the state to educate and train good citizens, not to set a bad example."

Mr. Cleary explained that he made the proposal after discovering cases of "flagrant, repetitive, criminal illegitimacy" in which no corrective activity has been undertaken by IPAC case workers. Some case workers objected to warning unmarried ADC mothers and defended their "right" to have an unlimited number of illicit offspring. One social worker wrote:

"As a social agency we are obliged to allow our clients the right of self-determination. What appears to be immoral in our culture may not be immoral in the client's subculture."

Another said the commission should recognize and tolerate "cultural acceptance of consensual relations," and not "attempt to threaten recipients into conformity with 'accepted' social and moral standards."

Mr. Cleary's plan to send warning letters to ADC mothers may not do a great deal of good; some of the mothers evidently are so ignorant they could not understand the letters. Some others are feebleminded, immature or emotionally disordered.

But many of the women are bright enough to understand that their conduct is bad for them and for their children. For their sake, as well as for the taxpayers, Mr. Cleary's plan deserves a trial.

A more important task for the commission is to weed out the case workers who defend sexual promiscuity on the ground that such misconduct is in accord with their clients' cultural level. In certain parts of the rural south, the cultural standards call for throwing garbage out of the nearest window. When the people who are used to such standards move to a large city, it is necessary to instruct them in city sanitary practices. Likewise, it is necessary to instruct promiscuous ADC women. If case workers can't or won't do it, their duties could be performed by mere clerks.

The relief commission and the Chicago Board of Education are cooperating in a project to teach so-called functional illiterates so they may have a better chance to get jobs. Why shouldn't moral illiterates on the relief rolls be given a chance to improve their condition?

IPAC Commissioner Cleary correctly points out that the purpose of ADC is to aid dependent children. Few taxpayers are so self-righteous that they resent payments to care for illegitimate children. Taxpayers do resent paying for a system that seems to promote prostitution, bastardy and criminal irresponsibility by runaway fathers.

Wealth's Achilles' Heel

By PAUL HARVEY

For a long while the best background for elective office was to have been born in a log cabin. That was the formula. Political parties sought purposely for the Horatio Alger type who had been born in a log cabin.

We tapered off with the professorial type in Wilson and Coolidge. Now the pendulum has swung all the way. In New York State and in Massachusetts we have nothing but millionaires running for top offices: Morgenthau and Rockefeller, Kennedy and Lodge.

Some say, the way we have to campaign today, only a rich man can run. The astronomical costs of mass media exposure require a personal fortune.

What's the matter with rich men in public office? For generations we have been urging participation in politics by "men whom the spoils of office cannot buy . . . "

Subconsciously or consciously we reasoned, and I think rightly, that rich men would be incorruptible. At least they would be less susceptible to corruption.

So now we are getting a crop of cash-and-carry candidates.

But one further factor must ultimately be considered.

The fact that a man has money does not diminish his lust for power. Indeed, like it or not, it is ego more than monetary gain which lures most men to seek public office.

The arbitrary centralization of authority in the hands of a few is therefore no less a threat with rich men in office. Perhaps that hunger is greater in the man who has everything else than it is in the hack politician who is concerned merely with lining his own pockets.

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Either Way Freedom Loses

By Representative William G. Bray (R.-Ind.)

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, commonly called the Bill of Rights, were placed into the Constitution by learned, patriotic colonists who were familiar with the history of government officials who, in their zeal to carry out what they thought should be done, disregarded the rights of the individual.

Sometimes, these rights of the people were taken away by a callous and ambitious dictator who would climb on human hearts to reach thrones. More often the freedoms of the people have been lost, not through military dictatorships, but through an ambitious, sincere government official who, in his zeal to realize what he thinks best, will trample under his feet the very freedoms that he perhaps intends to protect.

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Section Three
November 10, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The Future of Free Enterprise

By DR. ERNEST L. WILKINSON
President, Brigham Young University

Free enterprise in this country began with Jamestown. Originally plagued by communal ownership of property, and by a stronger desire to demand *equal shares* than to contribute *equal labor*, this colonizing effort almost ended in disaster. It was saved only by new pioneers who were willing to labor long and hard, with the realization that they would enjoy the fruits of individual ownership of their lands and crops.

The Pilgrim Fathers had the same experience. Originally agreeing that they would own everything in common, they so lost their initiative that they nearly died of starvation. As Governor Bradford wrote in his diary, they had thought they were "wiser than God," who gave every man his freedom. And so they turned away from communal ownership and gave each family a parcel of land. And when the harvest was gathered, instead of famine they had plenty.

This experience was repeated 150 years later. During the early part of the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress took over the economic control of all 13 colonies and its people. However, so disastrous were the consequences that one year before Cornwallis' surrender to Washington, that Congress, in a forthright reversal of policy, repealed all economic control. Freed of this restraint, our forefathers proceeded to win their freedom.

'Government Is Not Reason'

Their dislike of government domination was expressed by none other than George Washington, the Father of our Country, in these words:

"Government is not reason, it is not eloquence—it is a force. Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master."

James Madison, oft referred to as the Father of our Constitution, in explaining its safeguards against the loss of liberty, warned us of the perils of our own time in these words:

"I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

Thomas Jefferson advised us not only that that government governs best which governs least, but warned against the dangerous situation which haunts us today. Said he:

"I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest danger to be feared... To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt... We must make our choice between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes, have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers. If we can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretense of caring for them, they will be happy."

Lincoln and Free Enterprise

Lincoln was a strong apostle of the American free enterprise system. In emphasizing the dangers that free men always face, he pointed out that "capital is only the fruit of labor," and that "capital" is as "worthy of protection as any other rights." (First Annual Message to Congress, December 3, 1861.) He further warned his fellow citizens against "surrendering a political power" which would "close the door of advancement against" them and "fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

Grover Cleveland, when he was presented with a legislative bill providing for a very modest Federal gift of seeds to farmers, vetoed it on the ground "that though the people should support the government, the government should not support the people."

Woodrow Wilson warned us: "The history of liberty is the history of limitations of governmental power, not the increases of it." He therefore never wanted to see the little red schoolhouse subordinated to the political thinking of Washington; nor did he, in his own language, "want a group of experts sitting behind closed doors in Washington, trying to play Providence" to the American people.

Even Franklin Delano Roosevelt, before he became President, recognized and applauded the limitations on our Federal government that our Constitutional Fathers intended. As Governor of New York,he publicly declared:

"The Constitution of the United States gives Congress no power to legislate in the matter of a great number of vital problems of government, such as the conduct of public utilities, of banks, of insurance, of business, of agriculture, of education, of social welfare and of a dozen other important features. Washington must never be permitted to interfere in these avenues of our affairs."

The most pregnant comment I have to make on that statement is that its author, when he became seized of more and more power, and by making more and more free gifts to the public, purchased his way into the White House for four unprecedented terms, is the malefactor whom history will hold responsible for having violated his own political conscience by not only permitting, but coercing, Congress to interfere in every one of these avenues of our affairs.

As late as 1950, a Representative from Massachusetts by the name of John F. Kennedy (Boston *Post*, April 23, 1950) expressed the American ideal in these words:

"The scarlet thread running through the thoughts and actions of people all over the world is the delegation of

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great problems to the all-absorbing leviathan—the state . . . Every time that we try to lift a problem to the government, to the same extent we are sacrificing the liberties of the people."

Wanted: Wise, Honest Standard

As to the actions of both Presidents Roosevelt and Kennedy in violating their own expressed political philosophy, I merely read the profound utterance made by George Washington to the Constitutional Convention: "If to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

Until the advent of the New Deal in 1933, the political philosophy of free enterprise of our Founding Fathers was uniformly followed by all Presidents regardless of party. The one great exception was the enactment of the graduated income tax law in 1913, which is the most significant legislation of this century. It came into being only by virtue of a Constitutional Amendment, the Supreme Court having held that such a concept was alien to the organic law as framed by our Constitutional Fathers. And even then the proponents of the measure were laboring under the honest delusion that in peacetime the tax would not exceed 2 per cent, but in times of war it might "soar" to 5 per cent. Instead, it has now pyramided to extremes beyond the wildest dreams ever envisioned by Karl Marx in his *Communist Manifesto.* While this statute did not in itself change the functions and scope of our government, it nevertheless gave Congress a new vast and dangerous taxing power, under which Congress now finances programs which do change the original scope and purpose of our government.

With the advent of the great depression, in the 1930's we began to accept the philosophy that we could no longer rely on the sweat of our own brows, on our own ingenuity and resourcefulness as God's children, but that instead we had to rely upon the paternalism and largesse of government. In the intervening 30 years we have fast lapsed into a welfare state (more correctly, the "Illfare State"). For it is based on the theory that as a people we are seriously ill and have to call in the government as our physician.

Judicial Upheaval and Socialism

Up until the thirties we had been protected from the evils of socialism in this country by the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court which consistently followed the political and economic philosophy of our Constitutional Fathers, and forbade the government from unduly regulating our lives. But this judicial protection of 150 years was ended by the appointment of new justices to the Supreme Court, who, right or wrong, did not confine themselves to interpreting the Constitution in the light of its history and language, but imported into the Constitution external social concepts, which were theretofore alien to our philosophy of government.

As a result, we now have, among others, the following practices:

1. Annual Federal aid to states, localities and individuals, which amounted to less than $150 million in 1930, has now soared to over $9 billion—more than the total budget of the Federal government in any one year prior to World War II. This has to a large extent undermined the sovereignty of the states.

2. Whereas in 1920 government-owned electric utilities accounted for only 5 per cent of the electric power generated in this country, they now account for 25 per cent.

3. One in every six employed Americans is now on a government payroll (national, state or local). Today over 17 million people are receiving checks from the Federal government.

4. Since our entry into World War II, our economy has been under some form of price or wage controls for eight different years. Agricultural price-support programs actually commenced with the New Deal and still exist to this very day!

5. The housing industry is financed or guaranteed largely with government money.

6. The shipping industry is heavily subsidized by the government.

7. Through TVA and similar huge government projects, whole areas of the Nation are in large part dependent on the government.

8. In actual practice the government now fixes hours and conditions of employment, and is intimately involved in wage-bargaining.

9. Old and disabled people have become the wards of government. Congress last year made it possible for "young men" of 62 to retire and live off the Federal treasury. They will not be drawing out monies paid in for social security. That money was never set aside for its intended use, and has long since been spent on innumerable government projects, and current social security payments already exceed social security tax collections (1958, 1959 and 1960).

10. In 1932, the year before FDR came to power, the government collected $1,924,000,000 in revenues. In 1960, it amounted to $77.8 billion.

11. The Federal debt when FDR came to power was $22.5 billion. It is now over $300 billion. But this is only a part of the story. When you add to the present indebtedness, accrued liabilities for services already rendered or goods already delivered, the total Federal debt is over a trillion, a sum which represents an indebtedness of $5,400 for every man, woman and child in the United States! The interest we pay on our national debt alone is now twice the amount of the entire Federal budget when FDR came to power, and no substantial effort is being made to pay it off. On the contrary, nearly everyone, especially the politicians who are not spending their own money, but yours and mine, use every excuse to spend more money.

City Refuses Federal Help

For example, on March 26 of last year a tornado hit the town of Italy, Texas. Consistent with what you and I are accustomed to, the area's congressman immediately sent a telegram suggesting Italy could qualify for Federal disaster relief. But instead of meekly abdicating its own responsibilities by getting on its knees and supplicating Washington, Italy fired back this answer, under the name of Russell W. Bryant, editor of the Italy *News-Herald*, president of the Italy Chamber of Commerce and president of the Italy Industrial Corporation:

"City Council authorizes me to thank you for offer of Federal disaster funds. Feel Federal treasury in worse shape than Italy and suggest any allocation set up for

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Italy be applied to national debt."

Thank God we still have some people of independent thought in this country! Italy, Texas, is a city which has a philosophy in which I should like my children to be raised. Further, the people in that city knew, despite their very serious problem, that they were a lot better off than the US government.

Witn these situations in mind, one speaker, in addressing a farm audience, referred to this as the status quo of our times. One of his listeners promptly quipped that that was Latin for "the hell of a mess we are in."

And now with the "New Frontier" proposals which profanely invoke the name of Jefferson, and the tendency of many so called conservatives, not to oppose, but to merely offer milder socialistic alternatives, it is proposed that we be launched on a new and greatly enlarged extension of government paternalism.

We are now to be given medical care by the Federal government while we are yet unborn. We are to be educated by the Federal government regardless of whether our local or state governments are able to pay the bill. If in agriculture, we are to be further seduced and subsidized by the government. If in industry, we are to be paid a subsistence out of the taxes of our employers while we strike against them.

Freedom vs. Paternalism

I ask you whether with this kind of paternalism Americans can long remain fearless and free; whether we really believe that to meet the Communist challenge we must continue to more and more adopt the regimented economy of the Soviet State; or whether we want again to rely upon the voluntary action and free economy of a God-fearing people. Woodrow Wilson once gave utterance to the last alternative when he said the thing that has made America great is not what it has done under compulsion of law, but what it has done of its own volition.

The tragedy of our time is that during the last 30 years we have fast adopted the ornaments and shackles of an *illfare* state. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has been adopting certain principles of free enterprise. Thus, in one of his recent conferences, Khrushchev ridiculed the confiscatory nature of our taxes which ascend to 91 per cent of a man's income, pointing out that in Russia the limit is 16 per cent. In recent years, Khrushchev has also introduced wage incentives and other capitalistic reforms.

If we accept the alternative of the free historical American economy, the question then becomes that of how our country can be cured from its present malady—lest the greatest country in the world will conduct a funeral for free enterprise, which means to bury itself.

In my humble judgment there are six ways or programs by which our country can be brought back to normal health and such a funeral avoided.

The first way is that of accepting the philosophy of the President's Inaugural Address rather than his legislative program. We can have no double standard in this country of stating at one time that our survival as a free nation depends on what we can do for our country and at the same time proposing a legislative program founded primarily on governmental handouts to its people.

The second method by which we can avoid the funeral of free America is by a revived and rededicated devotion of our own to the cause of freedom and our system of free enterprise.

If we are going to criticize government handouts for the other fellow, we must not ourselves sup at the public trough. If the payment of subsidies to farmers is morally and economically wrong, by what right does the government subsidize the shipping industry? If the guarantee of loans to veterans and others for housing is wrong, by what right are businessmen entitled to loans on preferred terms to keep their businesses going? If the educator is right in deploring the lowering of the moral standards of the Nation resulting from government handouts, by what right does he ask the government to subsidize his university? If we in the West are critical of the Federal government using our taxes for slum clearance in New York City, by what right do we ask the Federal government to build Federal electric power lines to our farms and cities and give us preferential rates over those taxpayers who pay for these power lines? The great French philosopher, Alexis de Tocqueville, from whom we derived a great deal of our political beliefs, warned us at the time we adopted our Constitution that if the time should ever come when people discover they can vote themselves benefits out of the public treasury, self-government by responsible men will become an impossibility.

A Methodist minister in Winston-Salem put it plainly when he said, "Silence is not always golden. Sometimes it's just yellow."

Let no business or professional man anywhere believe that because his own freedom does not appear to be in danger, he is excused from the responsibility to defend freedom for everyone, everywhere. And let no businessman think that it is all right for him to be financed by the government but wrong for someone else. I had a saddening experience in this respect in my home town of Provo recently. Knowing of my belief in free enterprise, a prominent attorney phoned me and said that he had just heard that the Small Business Administration was going to loan hundreds of thousands of dollars to some individuals to construct a motel next to our University, the representation having been made that this would be a benefit to the University. Now the fact of the matter was that we had in Provo a number of motels with large vacancy factors and I was indignant that the government now would loan your and my money to someone to compete with people who had invested their own money in similar enterprises and apparently without even checking to see the need for such an enterprise. I was fighting mad because of the representation I had understood had been made, that this would be helpful to the University—a University that has never wanted to raid the treasury for government subsidies. I was further informed that the Motel Association of Provo would like me to give a public statement opposing such a loan.

I thereupon immediately phoned some of my legislative friends in Washington and asked them to find out what was going on. A senator who believed as I did phoned back and told me he was sorry to report that some of the members of the Motel Association who were opposing this loan had themselves obtained quite similar loans for their motels. It was a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Those who were objecting themselves had unclean hands and in the situation it was useless to protest.

My third program for the preservation of our free enterprise is that we ought to be willing to pay the price of its preservation by properly financing those who fight its battles. American business is often penny-wise and pound-foolish in its expenditure of both time and funds for the defense of the free enterprise system upon which its survival depends. For the most part, chambers of commerce, taxpayers and citizen research agencies, even trade organizations, are starved for funds. Particularly is this apparent when comparisons

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are made with the millions poured by labor into union and political action treasuries, much of which is spent for promoting the regimentation of our economy.

Even more basic is the unwillingness of top-flight businessmen to accept, or if they do accept, to devote the necessary time and energy to civic and trade group appointments, which are established to study and to formulate policies and procedures pertaining to local, state or national problems. If businessmen refuse to take any leadership in local civic affairs, by what right can they blame local citizens from seeking government counsel and leadership in local affairs?

Fair Play for All Groups

My fourth program for preventing the liquidation of our system of free enterprise is that the government be fair and consistent in its dealing with all segments of our economy—it must observe the Golden Rule of doing unto one group what it does unto another. It must not have a double standard whereby it imprisons businessmen for conspiring to fix prices and at the same time promotes and encourages unions to conspire to fix wages.

My fifth proposal deals with legislation needed for the immediate present—all of which is designed for America to make progress through voluntary action and to achieve better jobs for more people. This legislation is not in the direction of stifling but of freeing the economy.

First of all we must increase our rate of new investment. As I understand the situation, Russia at the present time is putting 25 per cent of its productive capacity into capital goods. In our country we are putting only 10 per cent into capital goods.

Next, there must be increased mobility of labor and resources. This can be best achieved by more widespread information regarding job opportunities and by breaking down local and state barriers to the free movement of persons and goods. Furthermore, we must rid ourselves of un-American union restrictions on freedom of occupation, and vigorously oppose all forms of payments for work not actually performed.

In addition, there must be an increase in the flexibility in both directions of wages and prices. In the interest of further opportunity for the free American workman we must not put men in strait jackets by adopting rigid wage rates and prices. For similar reasons we must question industrywide collective bargaining and long-term contracts which provide for annual wage cost increases, regardless of productivity or prosperity.

Next, legislation should increase the flow of invention and innovation! This is one of the unique advantages of the American system—it permits genius and labor to enjoy the fruits of their talents and every laborer to climb as high as he can on the ladder of economic success. To that end we must oppose any increase in government-held or controlled patents. Furthermore, we must always seek better means of increasing effective and legitimate competition. Monopoly stultifies, but competition energizes, our economy!

Finally, we must increase our exports in international trade. Brisk trade in great volume is important to our economic health and welfare. American "know-how" is still a very precious ingredient of our free enterprise system. We should not hesitate to use it with great vigor and great purpose.

Teach Gospel of Free Enterprise

My sixth and last proposal for the preservation of our economic freedom is to insist that our schools educate our students in the gospel of free enterprise. Here again we must do away with our double standard of giving lip service to and living off our American system of free enterprise while at the same time we either fail to teach its principles, or, in many cases, teach concepts which would destroy it.

The reason for this is not hard to find. The best estimate available is that fewer than one-tenth of all elementary and fewer than one-fourth of all secondary school teachers (majoring in social sciences) take even one course in economics while at college. In fact, it is estimated that nine out of every ten teachers' colleges fail to have a single economist on their faculties. Over three-fourths of our states do not demand a course in economics as a requirement for certification. The remedying of this dangerous situation is a program worthy of this great organization.

I submit that businessmen themselves are largely to blame for the death of economic literacy in the country. The boards of trustees of most institutions of higher learning and the boards of education of most secondary and elementary schools are largely officered by businessmen. What have they done to become acquainted with the curricula of their various institutions? What have they done to make sure that teachers basically trained in the principles of the free enterprise system are employed? In these days, in which business is asked to and should make substantial contributions to institutions of higher learning, I submit there is a duty on the part of the donors to see that the recipients of their gifts not betray the hand which feeds them.

In summary, my six proposals merely envisage that we shall do away with the hypocrisy of our civilization. There must be no double standard for the President, for government, for business, for education or for individuals. We must renew and dedicate ourselves to the cause of freedom which is more important than life itself. If we achieve that goal and shoulder our own responsibility, we need not worry about our economic growth. For it is the history of all civilizations that free and responsible God-serving people are always prosperous. We need to worry about our economic growth only when we have a regimented and controlled economy. That is the reason we are worrying now. Should we engage in further regimentation we will have grave cause to worry about the continuation of our Republic, for in the wise and prophetic words of Somerset Maugham:

"A nation that wants anything more than freedom will lose its freedom, and the irony of it is, if it is comfort and security it wants, it will lose them, too."

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Section Four
November 10, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Guinea Gives Reds Deserved Comeuppance

By VICTOR RIESEL

IN THE PRIVATE FILES of the President of the United States is a tape recording given him by the President of the African Republic of Guinea. It is the tradition of a visiting head of state to bear gifts to his host. This gift, secretly made, delighted John Kennedy when it was presented to him during a confidential two-hour talk in his White House office. It contains a melange of clear voices which, though speaking voices, bring music to the ears of the listeners.

This recording, presented by President Sekou Toure, was made through a microphone secretly planted inside the Soviets' Embassy in Conakry, capital of Guinea.

This tape reveals why the Soviets lost their most vital African beachhead—a country into which they had poured over 1,500 technicians. The secret recording discloses the Soviets' use of their embassies in efforts to infiltrate and seize new nations from within. It shows why President Toure, former Marxist, refused to meet the Cubans when he was here.

Behind the story of the tape is the Soviet decision early last winter that the time had come to make a Cuba out of Guinea. Thus, the Russians reckoned that they would then have a fully Communist nation on Africa's West Coast from which they could seep over into other new nations as they have in Southeast Asia. They figured that the "bourgeois government" of Sekou Toure, having gone through its period of "national liberation," was ripe for the taking.

And the taking was to be accomplished by a strike which was to spark a revolt against the government.

In other lands the Communists would have kicked off the drive with factory riots. But Guinea is mostly tribal and jungle.

Most influential union was the teachers' organization. Its members are part of the intellectual circles which make up the government cadres of most African nations.

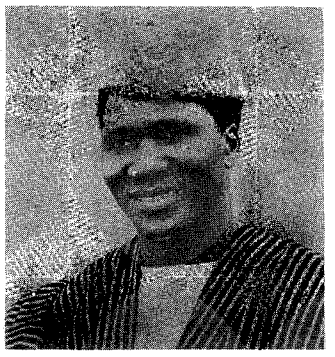
Through the teachers the Communist apparat hoped to win sympathy not only amongst the government workers, but amongst the youth, the radio and news media there, women's groups and cultural organizations.

Furthermore, the teachers were legitimately dissatisfied. Sekou Toure's treasury had few coins in it. Teachers' pay was low and they sometimes went unpaid.

Swiftly, then, the Communist undercover cadres went into action. They distributed turbulent leaflets. They called for action by the teachers. Student cells were thrown into the operation. Soon there was wild rioting. The President of Guinea was threatened with death.

Thousands of innocent teachers and students were swept into the battle—unknowing thousands—unaware that the tactics were carefully planned by trained Soviet revolutionaries.

BUT SEKOU TOURE, the nation's president, is also president of the country's labor federation, known as the National Confederation of Guinean Workers (CNTG). That organization once had been a section of the French Communist party's General Confederation of Labor (CGT), when Guinea was part of the French colonial empire. Toure, once a comrade of the comrades, knew their tactics.



SEKOU TOURE, President of the African Republic of Guinea, beat the Russians at their own game.

He called out the army. He countered cell with cell, muscle with muscle, siege with siege. He arrested the strike leaders. On November 19 he convened a special high court of justice. In a few days it condemned the Communist strike leaders to prison—two of them to 10 years, others to five. They are there now.

Toure moved unhesitatingly. Because he was the president of the labor movement as well as the country, he had planted his people in the strike committee.

Toure knew every secret rendezvous of the Communist cadres. He knew that the inner command group had been meeting right inside the Soviet Embassy—and with Moscow's Ambassador Daniel Solod. Toure was aware that Solod was directing strategy, providing money, agents and even mimeograph equipment for the leaflets.

After the strike was crushed, Sekou Toure invited Ambassador Solod to a fine dinner in the presidential home.

As is traditional, after the delightful French banquet Mr. Toure invited Mr. Solod into the library for brandy, coffee and cigars—and some recorded music. Solod relaxed to the strains of a fine hi-fi.

Suddenly the Russian heard his own voice come over the speaker. He heard himself plotting with the strike cadres. Then all went quiet.

Finally President Toure said—now you can get out, and not only out of my home but out of my country.

The ambassador knew he had been had by the man he had tried to take. Toure had "bugged" the Soviet Embassy. The Russian left quickly on December 15, 1961.

As he flew East, Toure turned to the West. And when he was here recently, Toure snubbed the Cubans.

He called a private meeting of the African bloc to explain why. And he gave President Kennedy a "copy" of the tape.

This was one we won.

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Amtorg: Hub of Soviet Espionage

By VICTOR RIESEL

MOSCOW'S SHRILLNESS over U2 spies in the skies is matched only by our stillness over the Soviets' massive espionage in the United States. Someone should lay it on the line: There's enough to be revealed—without exposing our counter-intelligence—to prove that the Red bloc has sufficient agents operating in the United States to man a vast fleet of U2s, cameras and all.

It was none other than J. Edgar Hoover who reported late in January that the FBI had 84 wiretaps operating strictly in defense of the "internal security of the country." All were approved by the Attorney General—in advance and in writing. Naturally the FBI Director would not discuss them. But the revelation of the wiretaps means that at least 84 important Soviet agents or spy rings were operating inside crucial areas in the United States this winter.

HOOVER

Many of these are Soviet-bloc "diplomats."

Mr. Hoover and his counter-intelligence agents have evidence that "some 70 to 80 per cent of the Soviet officials in the United States have some type of intelligence assignment." It can be assumed that the FBI knows the real names, military and intelligence agency rank and special assignment of most of these Communist-bloc "diplomats." Mr. Hoover has said that his estimate is based on the reports of a high Soviet counter-intelligence agent who defected to the United States.

Obviously, the Russian apparatus has considerable manpower. Not only are the Iron Curtain nations' embassies involved, but, according to the FBI Director, "with privileges and immunities, Soviet-bloc personnel attached to the United Nations are becoming increasingly more active in Soviet-bloc intelligence operations."

"These countries," Mr. Hoover said, "are expanding their representation on the UN Secretariat, Soviet representation alone having jumped from 30 on July 1, 1957, to 72 on January 1, 1962."

The Soviets take no chances on their satellites' astuteness, proficiency and perhaps loyalty. The Russians not only have automatic access to all data obtained by the so-called "peoples democracies" but Moscow also maintains an "adviser" system at satellite headquarters level.

There is positive evidence in FBI records that the Soviet diplomats are regularly organized into mobile task forces to scour the United States.

For example, during 1961, Soviet officials alone made more than 14 intelligence and reconnaissance trips across the United States. They visited areas of strategic significance. They noted military installations. They mapped industrial facilities. They collected maps, photos and other detailed data on power plants, transportation systems, missile bases and space operations.

Not only does the FBI have evidence of attempted infiltration of "our most critical intelligence and counter-intelligence organizations"—and here I use Mr. Hoover's own words—but also Red operatives have sought entry into the secret headquarters controlling codes, the latest scientific developments in the electronics, jet and missile fuel and atomic energy fields. Their agents have been busy gathering information on US industrial facilities, political and economic data, and "material with which they can compromise American government officials." Meaning blackmail.

DEEP IN THE HEART—literally and figuratively—of the Soviet strategists is the dream of piercing more than 3,000 American defense facilities—many of them factories almost impossible to protect against infiltration.

Up front in the Soviet industrial espionage network, according to a special report to Congress by Mr. Hoover, is the Amtorg Trading Corporation. It represents 25 Soviet trade organizations behind the Iron Curtain. Despite Mr. Hoover's outright charge that Amtorg is part of the Communist international industrial spy network, it operates freely out of 355 Lexington Avenue, in New York City.

Amtorg, by using men whose Americanese is good, has been able to buy and ship electronic equipment which is absolutely restricted to domestic US sales. The Amtorg people place orders with small distributors. These in turn buy from highly guarded electronic producers.

In one case an Amtorg official ordered enough "secret" tubes to satisfy a critical need in Moscow. He simply had a few tubes at a time sent to his residence here in New York City. Then he decided to return to Russia. He crated his belongings. In boxes ostensibly containing furniture, he shipped the tubes back home with the rest of his stuff.

The only way to stop this activity is to dissolve the 38-year-old Amtorg Trading Corporation and send the rest of its agents home.

They, and their "diplomatic" colleagues—not to mention the anonymous undercover agents—really outnumber our entire batch of U2 pilots.

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Section Five
November 10, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

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JFK Ends His Press Honeymoon

By WALTER TROHAN

PRESIDENT KENNEDY signaled the end of his honeymoon with the press by a thrust at "the Republican press" in his August 29 news conference.

This was the phrase coined by Franklin D. Roosevelt to discredit newspaper criticism. FDR professed great love for reporters and boasted of his dislike of editors, especially those whom he accused of being partisan in their criticism.

Harry S. Truman was given to angry snorting against "the Republican press." He dismissed exposure of Communist infiltration as "Red herrings" and scandals over mink coats, deep freezes and other favors as partisanship in the press.

President Kennedy's first use of the term came when a questioner flicked him on a most tender spot—the candidacy of his brother Edward M. (Teddy) Kennedy, 30, for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Massachusetts. Evidently the Chief Executive was smarting from the wounds Teddy received in his television discussion earlier in the week with his rival, Edward McCormack, nephew of Speaker John W. McCormack.

NEPHEW EDWARD slashed at Teddy's relationship to the President as his major qualification for office and made a veiled jab at Teddy's private life, which escaped listeners but was obviously understood by Teddy, who froze in anger. The President was asked if Teddy is campaigning with the implication he can do more for Massachusetts because of his relationship.

President Kennedy answered, somewhat testily: "I think that he thinks he can work very hard for Massachusetts and do more for it than other candidates. I don't read any more into it than that, and I am sure that other candidates feel they can do more. Only the people of Massachusetts, fortunately, can make the judgment, not the Republican press."

No President was ever ushered into office with such floods of verbal adulation in the press as Kennedy. There were moments when it appeared that he was being canonized rather than inaugurated.

When the press ran out of glowing adjectives and began adding up the score in hard nouns, the President displayed some temper. Reporters were dressed down in a language of the Harvard yard, possibly, but certainly not that encouraged in Harvard classrooms.

Often the reprimanded reporters were not responsible for the matters complained of. Most recently, the President was furious over photographs taken at a West Coast beach in which he appeared, by a chance of the lens, to be smirking over a bikini. He took this up with reporters who were not responsible for his decision to mingle with beach crowds, for taking the picture, or for displaying it prominently in their papers.

FOR THE RECORD it must be stated that this commentator has never been called down by the President or the White House. In fact, the contrary can be proved in writing.

No doubt, the early adulation makes criticism more difficult to understand. It must be recognized that the strains and cares of the office are a hair trigger on the temper. Presidents are human. They want to be liked by everyone. They are given to making a virtue of what necessity forces on them and branding as evil the most honest of disagreement.

Curiously enough, President Kennedy once toiled in the vineyard of the Republican press. Like brother Teddy, he did not start at the bottom, but as a special and as a foreign correspondent. He covered the United Nations' founding conference in San Francisco and the British election of 1945 for the Hearst newspapers, which opposed FDR and Truman.

In San Francisco, he wrote against the "stiff-necked attitude of the Russians" and was pessimistic over the UN as the way to lasting peace. Now that he is making rather than writing news, he is enthusiastic about the promises of the UN and conciliatory toward the ideological starch which makes the neck of Russia stiff.

Lippmann on Hitler in 1933

Walter Lippmann, the Great Pundit, has been frequently characterized as "often wrong, but never in doubt." The truth, however, is that a study of Walter Lippmann's record raises the question: Has he ever been right for very long at a time? His frequent changes of mind through the years have earned him the nickname "Operation Crosseyed."

As one example, George Sokolsky (in his August 3 column) dug up a statement made in 1933 by Walter Lippmann about a speech delivered by Adolf Hitler. Lippmann wrote:

"The Chancellor [Hitler] stated that 'nevertheless no German government will of its own volition break an agreement that cannot be abrogated except by substituting a better one. However, this acknowledgement of the legal character of such a treaty can only be a general one. Not only the victor has claims to the rights granted therein but also the vanquished. The right to demand revision of this treaty, however, is founded on the treaty itself. As the motif and measure of its demand, Germany desires nothing but the experiences thus far attained and the undeniable findings of logical, critical reason.' [End of Hitler quotation] Unless I am greatly mistaken, this is the most definite pledge that has yet been given by any German government that it would pursue its claim for revision within the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations." So Lippmann concluded.

(For more about Lippmann, read "The Odd Notes of Walter Lippmann: The Trumpet That Always Sounds Retreat," *Human Events*, May 12, 1962.)

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Peace Corps Goes to Indonesia

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

INDONESIAN President Sukarno, whose country has received more than $1 billion worth of Soviet-bloc arms since 1958, will soon accept another gift: a contingent of American Peace Corps volunteers, dispatched by Kennedy kin R. Sargent Shriver, Peace Corps director.

The deal was sealed with a handshake in early September. The formal papers are expected to be signed soon.

Shriver was resting in Singapore at the end of a three-week Far East tour when he received word that Sukarno wished to see him. JFK's brother-in-law flew immediately to Indonesia. He met with Sukarno at the royal Bogor Palace on September 3.

The Indonesian leader told Shriver he desired auto mechanics, gym teachers and television technicians. Sukarno insisted, however, that all Peace Corps members be cognizant of "Indonesian customs and ways."

A member of Shriver's party, Douglas Kiker, told this reporter: "You can be sure we're not going to send any flag-wavers over there, any kids with the Declaration of Independence tattooed on their chests. All our people will be acceptable to Sukarno."

IT IS DOUBTFUL that Shriver, formerly assistant general manager of Joseph P. Kennedy's Merchandise Mart in Chicago, knows much about Sukarno's background. At the same time that Shriver was fighting the Japanese during World War II, Sukarno held down a posh job for the enemy, that of general political adviser to the Japanese military government.

In that post, Sukarno turned two million of his countrymen over to the Japanese to be treated, in the words of General Charles Willoughby, "like coolie slaves."

One of Sukarno's chief tasks was to exhort the Indonesians to greater war efforts: "Amerika kitta tarika." (We shall flatten out America.) "Ingris kitta linggis." (We shall overturn England.)

Sukarno organized a colossal anti-American rally in Jakarta on November 8, 1944. The Indonesian weekly *Djawa Baros* published photos of Sukarno burning bigger-than-life pictures of Western leaders. A caption under the picture read: "Roosevelt, Churchill condemned."

Ever the opportunist, Sukarno jumped the sinking Japanese ship in 1945 and hooked up with the Soviets. He telegraphed Stalin, asking support and pledging himself to the ultimate attainment of Russian aspirations.

THE US INFORMATION SERVICE released this photograph of US Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver, Mrs. Sukarno, and Indonesian President Sukarno after Shriver and Sukarno discussed the possibility of having Peace Corps volunteers serve in Indonesia.

That was the year Sukarno and other Indonesian nationalists proclaimed the Indonesian Republic. The Dutch bowed to UN pressure and capitulated four years later, handing the sprawling islands their freedom.

FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, Sukarno has guided Indonesian affairs with an iron hand. This flair enabled him to win the Order of Lenin and to chortle in Jakarta: "Thus, I am a Communist of the highest order."

Within the United Nations, his delegation has followed almost perfectly the twisting, turning Soviet line. Indonesia, for example, led a list of 12 "neutrals" who refused to approve a General Assembly motion that asked Russia to leave Hungary in 1956.

The Indonesian Communist party is the largest outside the Communist bloc. Sukarno has appointed 30 Communists to his Parliament. (There are no elections in this "guided democracy.") The country's largest party, Sukarno's own Indonesian Nationalist party, has 44 seats.

The major reason for the strength of Indonesia's Communist party, says a US State Department intelligence report, is "Sukarno's public endorsement of the party as a genuine participant in the political process and the nationalist movement. This endorsement has been concretized by the appointment of large numbers of Communist party members to the Parliament and to advisory organs of the government, such as the Supreme Advisory Council and the National Planning Council."

Sukarno has received more than $1 billion in late-model arms from the Communist world. Soviet scientists man the Academic Atomic Center set up at Gadja Mada University.

The Indonesian President embraced Mao Tse-tung and told listeners of Radio Peiping that he would work with Mao in the joint struggle "to create a world Socialist society," an aim "impossible to realize if imperialism still exists in the world." He has promised support for the Communist campaign to "liberate Formosa from imperialist lackeys."

At least one branch of the American government long ago realized the political persuasion of President Sukarno. When an anti-Communist rebellion broke out in February, 1958, the Central Intelligence Agency gave clandestine support to its leaders, all respected military and political figures.

Despite CIA aid, the rebel cause was hopeless. Reason: the US State Department backed Sukarno. When the embattled Sukarno asked for help, the US concluded a military sales agreement with Indonesia.

Arms were to be paid for in "dollars or in Indonesia rupiahs," something that prompted the late New Hampshire Senator Styles Bridges to observe that payment might just as well have been play money.

Within the next few months, the US shipped Indonesia fighter planes and heavy bombers—and enough light weapons and vehicles to equip 20 new battalions. With US and Communist aid, Sukarno crushed the uprising.

This year, with the support of US diplomats, Sukarno at last wrested West New Guinea from the Dutch. West New Guinea was the last remaining Dutch holding in the huge Indonesian archipelago.

Sukarno continues to accept US aid, which totaled $598.9 million at the end of fiscal 1961. Now comes the Peace Corps to help Indonesia build its "Socialist society."

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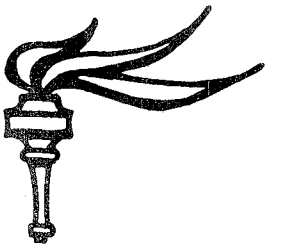

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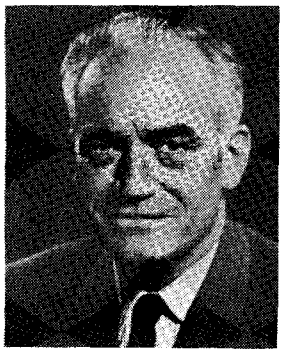

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